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Occurrence of 'Esox niger' in Santa Rosa Sound, Florida

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16. ABSTRACT

This note is the first report of E. niger collected from the normally saline portion of the lower Pensacola estuary. A 109 mm standard length chain pickerel was seined on 7 August 1975 from Santa Rosa Sound, in Santa Rosa County, Florida, from Thalassia beds about 300 m W. of the N. end of State Highway 399 bridge. The specimen is in the Environmental Research Laboratory Museum as catalog No. GBERL-1914.

17. KEY WORDS AND DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

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First occurrence	Esox niger LeSueur	
	Thalassia beds	06/C 06/T

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also bringing to its administration a superb imaginative manager. The new Editor, Dr. Harvey Alfred Miller, picked up a Journal with scores of accepted, but yet unpublished, papers and even more papers which had been neither accepted nor rejected and with the forthcoming issue of the Journal nearly two years behind its specified date of publication. Subscribers were refusing to continue payments, and discouraged Academy members were dropping their memberships.

In less than three years Dr. Miller brought the publication schedule up to date, cleared all the backlog of manuscripts, greatly strengthened the refereeing of papers submitted, revolutionized the processes of preparation, reproduction and distribution and, incidentally, added *"Florida Scientist"* to the title of the Quarterly Journal. All this was accomplished at a lower current cost to the Academy than when the output of the Journal was miniscule.

Dr. Miller saw the need for revisions of the administrative and fiscal procedures of the Academy interfacing with its biggest single operation, the publication and distribution of the Journal. In his endeavors to effect these revisions, he took on increasing responsibilities in connection with memberships, dues, and multifarious other secretarial needs of the Academy, some of which had never before been met. Dr. Miller soon found that he had become the first Executive Secretary of the Academy, despite zero salary for this position or the editorship.

Typical of the vision and bold statesmanship of this dedicated servant, he cultivated the John Young Museum of Orlando with the result that the Museum has provided the Academy with its first permanent headquarters at practically no expense to the Academy and with enhancement to the prestige of both organizations. For the past four years he has represented the Academy in the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Having put the Quarterly Journal on a firm operating basis, Dr. Miller has declared that he is now ready to groom a successor to edit the Journal.

It is most appropriate at this time that the Academy is honoring *Dr. Harvey Alfred Miller.*

ERRATA—Corrections to: *The Marco Island Estuary; A Summary of Physicochemical and Biological Parameters* by MICHAEL P. WEINSTEIN, CHARLES M. COURTNEY AND JAMES C. KINCH. *Florida Scientist* 40(2):97-124. Page 97 for Matuskey *read* Matusky; p. 102 for physiochemical *read* physicochemical; p. 104, TABLE 1, insert the following headings to the columns of numbers, from left to right, PO_4^1 (mg/1), PO_4^2 (mg/1), NO_3 (mg/1), NO_2 (mg/1), NH_3 (mg/1), SiO_3 (mg/1), Chlorophyll *a* (mg/m^3); p. 106, Table 2, for *Branciostoma* read *Branchiostoma,* for *Tubonilla* read *Turbonilla*; p. 109 for *Toxeuma carolinese* read *Tozeuma carolinense*; p. 110 column 1, for *Nassorius uibex* read *Nassarius vibex,* for *spicina* read *apicina,* for *Andara traversa* read *Anadara transversa*; p. 110 column 3, for *Branchistoma* read *Branchiostoma,* for *Brachiostoma* read *Branchiostoma*; p. 114 for TABLE 1 *read* TABLE 5; p. 116 for *Sygnathus* read *Syngnathus,* for *nephalus* read *nephelus.*

EPA-600/J-77-141
JOURNAL ARTICLE

OCCURRENCE OF *ESOX NIGER* IN SANTA ROSA SOUND, FLORIDA[1]

—*Larry R. Goodman*, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Research Laboratory, Sabine Island, Gulf Breeze, Florida 32561

ABSTRACT: *An immature chain pickerel was collected in Santa Rosa Sound, Florida, at a salinity of 3 °/oo after heavy rain storms.*

CHAIN PICKEREL, *Esox niger* LeSueur, occur east of the Appalachians from the St. Lawrence River southward and in drainage systems along the Gulf Coast to Texas. The chain pickerel is known to be common in the littoral areas of Chesapeake Bay at salinities as great as 12.6 °/oo and Carlander (1969) reported that it may live in brackish water as high as 15 °/oo. In our area, this species inhabits freshwater streams that flow into Pensacola Bay (Bailey et al., 1954). Chain pickerel comprise 0.1% of the catch in the lower Escambia River by sportsfishermen (Hixson et al., 1971).

This note is the first report of *E. niger* collected from the normally saline portion of the lower Pensacola estuary. A 109 mm standard length chain pickerel was seined by Walter Burgess, Edward Matthews, and me on 7 August 1975 from Santa Rosa Sound, in Santa Rosa County, Florida, from *Thalassia* beds about 300 m W. of the N. end of State Highway 399 bridge. The specimen is in the Environmental Research Laboratory Museum as catalog No. GBERL–1914. Associated fishes either collected or observed were *Menidia* sp., *Eucinostomus* sp., *Orthopristis chrysoptera, Lagodon rhomboides, Leiostomus xanthurus, Mugil cephalus,* and *Chasmodes saburrae.* Water temperature was 26°C and salinity was an unusually low 3 °/oo near the collection site. The low salinity is attributed to a three-day total rainfall (29-31 July 1975) recorded by the U. S. Geological Survey for the following stations in the Escambia–Blackwater watershed: Pensacola, 29.54 cm; Crestview, 42.16 cm; Milton, 35.33 cm. Salinity recorded at the Environmental Research Laboratory on Sabine Island dropped from 23 °/oo on 28 July to a 25-year low of 1 °/oo on 12 August 1975.

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CARLANDER, K. D. 1969. Handbook of Freshwater Fishery Biology. Iowa State Univ. Press. Ames.

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[1]Contribution No. 282, Gulf Breeze Environmental Research Laboratory.